The Pyongyang Times

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Nov. 25: Election to the Supreme People's Assembly

Nov. 30: Elections to Local Organs of State Power

Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly Issues Decrees

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on September 25 a decree on holding the elections to the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly and the people's assemblies of provinces (or cities directly under the central authority), cities (or districts), counties and ri (or townships or workers' settlements or dong) in all the areas under the jurisdiction of the D.P.R.K. state power.

Election to the Supreme People's Assembly, according to the decree, will be held on November 25, 1967 and elections to the people's assemblies of provinces (or cities directly under the central authority), cities (or districts), counties and ri (or townships or workers' settlements or dong) will be held on November 30, 1967.

On the same day, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly published a decree on the approval of the "Regulations Pertaining to the Elections to the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly and to the People's Assemblies of Provinces (or Cities Directly under the Central Authority), Cities (or Districts), Counties and *Ri* (or Townships or Workers' Settlements or *Dong*).

According to another decree issued by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on September 25, 1967, the Central Election Committee was formed with representatives of the political parties, public organisations and others to organise and guide the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly and the people's assemblies of provinces (or cities directly under the central authority), cities (or districts), counties and *ri* (or townships or workers' settlements or *dong*).

The Central Election Committee comprises 17 members. Its Chairman is Ri Gak-jin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Its Vice-Chairmen are Ghang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, and Bak Sin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chon'g-u Party. Its Secretary-General is Bak Mun Gyu, Secretary-General of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. also issued on September 25, 1967 a decree on abolishing the *dong* office in the urban district and instituting the *dong* people's assembly, an organ of state power, and the *dong* people's committee with a view to strengthening the organs of people's power and further enhancing their functions and role.

If U.S. Dares to Unleash New War in Korea, It Will Meet Its Own Final Defeat

D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on September 19 condemning the U.S. imperialists for the fact that they are recently making a new "anti-communist" row, while more viciously making criminal moves to unleash a new war in Korea.

Follows the full text of the statement:

Recently the U.S. imperialists are ever more viciously making criminal moves for unleashing a new war in Korea in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The Korean Armistice today is confronted with a grave danger owing to the machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for a new war.

The U.S. imperialists are making a new "anti-communist" row in an attempt to rationalise their policies of aggression and war, cover up their plot for the start of a new war in Korea and justify the occupation of South Korea by their aggressive armed forces.

Press reports say that a "blow-up of a freight train" carrying military supplies for the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occurred south of Unjong station on the Gyong-ui line, South Korea, on the 13th last.

Alleging that the "blow-up of the troop train" was caused by North Korean "armed agents," the puppet public information minister of South Korea publicly declared that the "Armistice Agreement has completely been turned into a scrap of paper" and is clamouring that they "would not refrain

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Korean Party and Govt Leaders Reply to Leaders of Foreign Countries

The Party and government leaders of our country sent telegrams to the leaders of various countries in answer to their messages of greetings sent on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

✦ Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent reply telegrams to **Ho Chi Minh**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the D.R.V. National Assembly, and **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the D.R.V. Government; **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation; **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba; and **L.I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, **N.V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and **A.N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; Premier **Kim Il Sung** also sent a reply to **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic.

✦ Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent replies to **Wladyslaw Gomulka**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, **Edward Ochab**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and **Jozef Cyrankiewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.P.R.; **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, **Losonzi Pal**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and **Jeno Fock**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government; **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and **Z. Sambu**, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the M.P.R.; **Walter Ulbricht**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the G.D.R., Prof. Dr. **Johannes Dieckmann**, President of the People's Chamber of the G.D.R. and Prof. Dr. **Erich Correns**, Chairman of the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany; **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, **Chivu Stoica**, Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, and **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the R.S.R.; **Antonin Novotny**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and **Jozef Lenart**, Premier of the Government of the C.S.R.; and **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, **Haxhi Lleshi**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the A.P.R.

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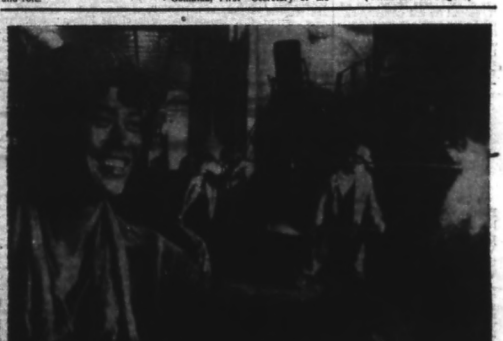


Members of a Chollima workteam at the Gangsan Steel Plant endeavouring to fulfil the year's production assignments by October 10, the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea

Reply

(Continued from Page 1)

✚ The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent reply telegrams to the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party and the Executive Secretariat of the National Liberation Front of Algeria.

✚ Premier Kim Il Sung sent replies to Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat and Vice-Premier of the National Union Government of Laos; Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Houari Boumediene, Chairman of the National Revolutionary Council of Algeria and Prime Minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Modibo Keita, President of the Republic of Mali; Alphonse Massamba-Debat, President of the Republic of the Congo (B); Taher Yahia, Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq; Dr. Nureddin Attassi, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic; Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea; Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia; Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic; Marshal Abdullah Sallal, President of the Yemeni Arab Republic; Colonel Michel Micombero, President of the Republic of Burundi; Suharto, Acting President of the Republic of Indonesia; the Executive Secretariat of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America; Dr. Melba Ernandes, Chairman of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with South Vietnam; Ahmed El Shukairy, Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation; and Abdul Qawi Makawi, Secretary General of the Front for Liberation of the Occupied South Yemen.

✚ Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a reply to Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Island.

✚ Premier Kim Il Sung sent replies to Uon Lutu, Chairman of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; and Kunitsuke Nagano, President of the Japan-Korea Association, and Masaharu Hatanaka, its Representative Director.

The reply telegrams expressed deep thanks for the warm felicitations extended on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the national holiday of the Korean people, and for the support for and solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the socialist construction of the country, the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and the reunification of the country.

Premier Kim Il Sung's Treatise

"Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" Is Calling Forth Great Repercussions Among World's People

A VERY IMPORTANT PAPER REFLECTING UNANIMOUS WILL OF PEOPLES OF THREE CONTINENTS FIGHTING AGAINST U.S.-LED IMPERIALISM

Algeria

The treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" contributed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the first issue of the Tri-Continental, the theoretical organ of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, is being deeply studied and is calling forth great repercussions among broad political and public circles of Algeria.

In his statement made on September 15, Meghraoui Mohammed, Member of the Leadership of the Executive Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party, pointed out that the treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Premier Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a paper of special significance.

Putting stress on the part of the treatise which underscored the necessity of forming a broadest anti-U.S. united front, he said:

We Algerian people, who waged a long-drawn, arduous liberation struggle against barbarous imperialism and colonialism, clearly understand the real meaning of the truth clarified by the great leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The recent menace posed by U.S. imperialism to our revolution and its possible schemes in the future demand that all the Algerian people defend their country more resolutely and fortify the front of common struggle. Premier Kim Il Sung was fully right when he said: "It is none other than the U.S. imperialists themselves that are inducing all peoples on the globe demanding peace, independence and progress to unite in a joint front against U.S. imperialism." Algeria which enjoyed support from many friends during her liberation war clearly realises the significance of solidarity among the peoples subjected to imperialist oppression and menace.

This is why Algeria does not stint its power and efforts in supporting the liberation movement and is extending solidarity with the oppressed peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

We firmly believe that victory on the front against imperialism is at once victory for all peoples.

Saying that the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America should not stint their efforts in forming and strengthening the common front for an uncompromising struggle against imperialism of all hues, he stressed that we share the same view with Premier Kim Il Sung in this respect, too.

Ait Ouazzou, Secretary General of the Youth of the Algerian National Liberation Front, said in his statement:

The treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung is a very important paper correctly reflecting the unanimous will of the peoples of the three continents fighting against U.S.-led imperialism and for independence, progress and freedom. He correctly took up questions which are on the order of the day in the anti-imperialist struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and clearly indicated ways and tasks of this struggle.

As Marshal Kim Il Sung pointed out, U.S. imperialism is the ringleader of imperialism. Our people should direct the brunt of attack at U.S. imperialism above anyone else.

As elucidated in the treatise, it is of weighty significance in the anti-imperialist struggle to defend the revolution which has already been won, Ait Ouazzou said, and he continued:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the revolutionary gain of the Korean people. The northern part of Korea is the base of revolution for the complete independence and reunification of the whole of Korea. Cuba is the base of revolution in Latin America. We should defend these revolutions.

These days, the U.S. imperialists continue to menace and intimidate Algeria. Providing against the aggressive moves of the enemy Algeria worked out the just line of anti-U.S. and anti-imperialist struggle, and is moving ahead along this line. The revolution will emerge victorious. No force on earth can check the people's advance.

Marshal Kim Il Sung's treatise calls forth the boundless strength and courage of us Algerian people, and youth in particular, who are waging a stubborn struggle for the defence of the Algerian revolution and against imperialism and colonialism.

Recalling the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that "It is necessary, therefore, to form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front to isolate U.S. imperialism thoroughly, and administer blows to it by united strength everywhere it is engaged in aggression," he went on:

In his treatise Premier Kim Il Sung set forth in a clear-cut, concrete way questions of principle in forming an anti-U.S. united front of the peoples of the three continents. The questions of principle clarified by him reflect fully and correctly the will and desire of our people opposing imperialism and its stooges.

I extend my respect to Marshal Kim Il Sung who clearly set forth the line of the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the three continents. I extend warm salute to the Korean people and youth.

The treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung encourages us in our struggle for national independence, for the building of a new society and for victory in the revolution.

THE TREATISE HAS BECOME FOCUS OF ATTENTION OF PEOPLES WAGING ARMED STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISTS

Angola

Jorji, representative of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement in Algeria, said that Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" has become the focus of attention of the peoples waging an armed struggle against the imperialists.

Pointing out that in the treatise Premier Kim Il Sung very clearly set forth the line of anti-imperialist struggle on the basis of a correct analysis of the present international situation, Jorji said:

The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism remains unchanged. As Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out, attack should be concentrated on U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism. If we do so, we can smash imperialist aggression and attacks and win victory.

Saying that Premier Kim Il Sung put stress on actively assisting with united efforts the struggle of the Vietnamese people in their heroic war of resistance against the U.S. imperialists' aggression, he declared: This is fully right. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America should assist Vietnamese people with might and main.

FULL TEXT CARRIED

Japan

The Tri-Continental Bulletin of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the organ of the Japanese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, carried the full text of the treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" contributed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the first issue of the Tri-Continental, the theoretical organ of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The treatise was printed in the third issue of the Tri-Continental Bulletin of Asia, Africa and Latin America published on September 20.

(KCNA)

D.P.R.K. Will Continue to Render Active Support to Vietnamese People

D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on September 23 the following statement in connection with the fact that recently the U.S. imperialists are bringing their aggressive war in Vietnam to a more reckless stage, frantically intensifying the bombing and shelling on the Demilitarised Zone in Vietnam and on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam:

Recently the U.S. imperialist aggressors are bringing their aggressive war in Vietnam to a more reckless stage, intensifying the bombing and shelling on the Demilitarized Zone in Vietnam and on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

For nearly two months the U.S. imperialists have been perpetrating barbarous bombings and shellings day and night on the Vinh Linh area in the Demilitarized Zone and almost all parts of Quang Binh Province, by mobilising aircraft and warships as well as ground artillery based south of the Demilitarized Zone.

The air bandits of U.S. imperialism are stepping up night bombing raids and carpet bombing, using various kinds of bombs such as high explosive, napalm, phosphorous and steel-pellet bombs and rockets and, in particular, they are killing large numbers of civilians and destroying houses by successive, indiscriminate bombings of the Demilitarized Zone and areas north of it with "B-52" bombers. On the other hand, they continue bombing Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Haiphong City and Cam Pha Port.

This is not only another grave criminal act against the Vietnamese people but a vicious challenge to the socialist countries and all the peace-loving people of the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce with surging indignation the bestial barbarities of the U.S. imperialists and fully support the statement of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam dated September 19 once again expressing the unshakable determination of the Vietnamese people to fight the U.S. imperialist aggressors to the last and win victory.

The U.S. imperialists are now ever more persistently clinging to their schemes for war escalation to get out of the serious military and political crises they are facing in Vietnam.

They are blurting that they will blockade the port of Haiphong and concentrate the bombing of North Vietnam on the Hanoi-Haiphong area; and they are intensifying sanguinary "raiding operations," bringing more U.S. forces and South Korean puppet troops and troops of other satellite countries into South Vietnam.

By raising a new "peace negotiations" clamour the U.S. imperialists craftily try to cover up their criminal intrigues for war expansion and hoodwink world public opinion.

By no means, however, can the U.S. imperialists hide their desirable aggressive nature.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to expand the war of aggression in Vietnam, defying the strong denunciation and warning of the fraternal socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the whole world, they will perish completely in the flames they themselves kindled.

The ruin of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is inevitable.

The Korean people will firmly join hands with the Vietnamese people and resolutely fight against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy, till the Vietnamese completely defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and will continue to render active assistance to the fraternal Vietnamese people with might and main.

The heroic Vietnamese people are sure to win a final victory in their righteous struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

Premier Kim Il Sung — One of the Greatest Champions of Freedom

U.A.R. Paper Says

A recent issue of the U.A.R. paper **Journal De Egypte** carried an article by its chief editor under the title "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea meets its 19th founding anniversary," according to a report from Cairo.

The paper also carried a photo of Premier Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance.

In his article the chief editor of this paper said: Japan characterized by its militarist and imperialist expansion occupied Korea in 1910 and its colonial rule lasted 36 years. But these 36 years were not years free of struggle. The Korean people continued resistance and fought heroically, not succumbing to suppression.

These self-sacrificing and valorous activities, however, were not co-ordinated under a single organizational plan. Because of this, the Korean people failed to liberate themselves.

Premier Kim Il Sung came to the fore at such a moment and took upon himself the heavy responsibility of the liberation struggle.

The organizer and brain of the people equipped with a lofty will and wise organizational capacity and a commander who always stands in the forefront of struggle, Premier Kim Il Sung launched his struggle on the basis of a scientific analysis of ways and means for a decisive victory of the revolution.

He organized battle while training combatants and inspired courage in the hearts of the people. Thus Premier Kim Il Sung became one of the greatest men not only for the Asian people but for the world's people fighting for freedom.

Long-drawn, arduous as the struggle was, the Korean people fought well against the Japanese imperialists and expelled Japanese militarism from their land.

At the same time, in the course of this struggle a firm confidence in the victory of the people's revolution was gained, and qualities such as adherence to principle, an unwavering sweep, self-reliance and the basis of principles of socialist patriotism, were cultivated; and Premier Kim Il Sung has become the symbol of all those things.

Referring to the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 9, 1948, the article continued:

The D.P.R.K. is the only genuine state in Korea representing the unanimous desire of the forty million Korean people for a democratic, mighty and prospering state.

For the Korean people the past 19 years were indeed years of struggle and creation. The D.P.R.K. today has become a powerful industrial-agricultural state.

Thus it has now become one of the best organized, disciplined and most prosperous countries in Asia.

South Korea presents a very poor picture. It has become a colony of gangsterism trampling freedom and the people's well-being underfoot, and is wrapped in flames of popular resistance and powerful demonstrations demanding freedom, the withdrawal of foreign troops and a democratic system. The people in South Korea, along with the people in North Korea, are demanding the reunification of the country.

On the national holiday of independent Korea, the article also touched on the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and the United Arab Republic and extended good wishes for a united and happy Korea after the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Statement of Foreign Ministry

(Continued from Page 1)

from opening necessary hostilities."

The Pak Jung Hi clique's agitation shows that they have taken a new step in their machinations for starting a war against the northern part of Korea.

On September 15 the U.S. State Department issued a statement that it shared the same views with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The "UNCURK," an instrument of the U.S. imperialists, for covering up their aggression against Korea, also joined and chimed in with the "anti-communist" agitation of U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppets.

As the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the South Korean people for the right to live, democracy, freedom and the reunification of the country is at its height and their military fascist terror is the more South Korea is slipping deeper into a crisis, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique today are frantically trying to step up machinations for a new war against the northern part of the country and divert the attention of the South Korean people elsewhere, clamouring about the non-existent communist "menace" and "infiltration" from the north.

Some time ago, the Pak Jung Hi clique brought such groundless charges as having "contact with North Korea" and being "communist agents" against many patriotic figures including scholars and men in the fields of culture and arts of South Korea as well as South Korean intellectuals abroad, and arrested and imprisoned them in groups.

Falsifying as if the latest fresh "blow-up of a U.S. troop train" that occurred in South Korea was caused by the "subversive act" of the "armed agents" who have "infiltrated" from the north, they are raising an "anti-communist" agitation against our Republic.

It is all too natural for the people in South Korea to see struggles of all forms including armed struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are bringing unbearable calamities and sufferings upon them.

Where there is oppression by the imperialists, there is bound to be resistance by the people.

The fascist suppression by U.S. imperialism and its stooges in South Korea will further awaken the South Korean people and it will only lead further to heighten the waves of anti-U.S.-national-salvation struggle which, in the long run, is bound to destroy the colonial system of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism is now stepping up its war policy and fascist suppression in an attempt to save its inevitable doom.

The U.S. imperialists have all the more feverishly tried to unleash a new war in Korea since Johnson's visit to South Korea.

Owing to this, the danger of a new war breaking out at any time in Korea is growing as the days go by.

This is not only a menace to peace and security in Korea but also to peace in Asia and the world.

With no fabrication or "anti-communist" agitation can the U.S. imperialists and their minions, who are frantic in their attempt to wreck the armistice and unleash a new aggressive war, cover up their criminal acts or deceive the South Korean people and world public opinion.

The question of withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea today is an urgent problem which brooks no further delay.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that the socialist countries and the governments and peoples of all countries of the world which value peace will denounce the U.S. imperialists for their policies of aggression and war and express more active support for and solidarity with the Korean people in their righteous struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea, for the accomplishment of the historic cause of the reunification of their country.

The Korean people do not want war, nor are they in the least afraid of it.

Today, our People's Army has been built up into a revolutionary army, each of its man capable of tackling one hundred enemies, which has been trained into a cadre army and modernized; the entire people have been placed under arms; and the whole land has been turned into an impregnable fortress.

We are fully prepared to wipe out the enemy at any time, wherever he may intrude into whichever part of the northern part of the country.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors dare unleash a new war in Korea, defying the repeated warnings of the Korean people, they will meet their own shameful and final defeat.

The U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique must not run wild.

The Most Democratic, Most Stable Power

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted on September 25 a decree on holding the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. on November 25, 1967 and elections to the people's assemblies of provinces (or cities directly under the central authority), cities (or districts), counties and *ri* (or townships or workers' settlements or *dong*) on November 30, 1967.

At the news of the decree, workers, peasants and people of all other sections in our country are warmly supporting and welcoming the forthcoming elections to the organs of state power at all levels and are expressing their unanimous resolve to greet the significant function with political and labour upsurge in all fields.

In the forthcoming elections, our people will exercise the most important democratic right which they have, under the Constitution, been enjoying since the establishment of the people's power.

Through the exercise of this right our people will further strengthen the people's power which is a strong weapon for the great revolution and construction they have been carrying on under the leadership of the Party and which has enabled them to create a fine, new social system and a new life relying on its indestructible vitality; and they will further enhance the functions and role of the people's power.

In the elections to the organs of state power in our country, as is provided for in the election regulations made public this time, the citizens over 18 years of age, regardless of the sex, nationality, occupation, social standing, religious belief, length of residence, property status and level of knowledge, have the right to elect and to be elected on the principles of universal, equal and direct suffrage, in voting, strict secrecy is guaranteed.

Our people have valued this democratic civic right of theirs and exercised it with a sense of honour.

They have further consolidated and developed the people's power by electing to the organs of state power the fine representatives of the people of various strata including the workers and peasants who, as the faithful soldiers of Premier Kim Il Sung, have exerted their utmost by devoting all their wisdom and talents to the struggle for the freedom and independence of the country and for socialist construction.

This represents an expression of the unshakable determination of our people firmly to defend and develop the people's power and the gains of socialism and accomplish at all cost the cause of socialism and communism in our country, an expression of their absolute trust in and support for the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's power, a demonstration of the monolithic political and moral unity of our people who are closely united, with one mind and purpose, behind Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

This political and moral unity of our society was not achieved in a day or two.

The Korean people are well aware from their own experience that it is only thanks to the arduous struggles the Korean Communists led by Premier Kim Il Sung waged before and after the liberation against the internal and external enemies that they have firmly taken power into their hands, can enjoy freedom and happiness today and are provided with the guarantee for the victory of tomorrow.

Referring to our people's power, Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"Our people's power has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the Communists and the entire people of our Korea and it is a great gain which our people won through their hard struggles under the leadership of our Party. Our state power is the people's power serving the people most devotedly and maintaining close ties of kinship with them; it is a most democratic, most stable power which relies on the united strength of the workers, peasants and all other people and actively draws the broad masses into state affairs."

Under the seasoned leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, our people, rallied in monolithic unity, around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, defeated the brigandish armed aggressors headed by the U.S. imperialists and safeguarded with their blood the freedom and independence of the motherland and the honour of the nation; after the war they have not only eliminated the effects of war completely but also brought about great social and economic changes as we see today.

In town and country the source of exploitation and poverty has been liquidated forever, our once colonial, semi-feudal society in the tight grip of age-old backwardness has been converted into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state with a powerful independent national economy, and our people have become the proud masters of technique and culture.

At present our people are living in an era of national prosperity; they are united in a big harmonious family without any worries about food, clothing and housing; and helping and leading each other forward, they are advancing confidently along the road of socialism and communism.

The reunification of the country is the unanimous aspiration of all the Korean people and the supreme task of our nation.

Upholding the Party's leadership and under the people's power, our people have scored great achievements in consolidating the political, economic and revolutionary base into an invincible force.

This accelerates the cause of reunification and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and encourages patriotic forces in South Korea fighting for the liquidation of the colonial rule of the American imperialists there.

The international position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has also been fortified as never before because of the correct foreign policy followed by the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Government.

An increasing number of foreign friends express their active support for and their solidarity with us Koreans in our just revolutionary cause and want to strengthen friendship and solidarity with us.

Our people have fully experienced in their life that they could attain all these achievements only under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Now our working people are bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge in all fronts of socialist construction, holding a rifle in one hand and a hammer or sickle in the other, to carry out the new line set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, a line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence buildding; in this upsurge they are striving to accelerate socialist construction in the northern part of the country, fortify defence capacity solidly so as to counter the aggressive moves of the enemy, achieve the reunification of the country, the supreme national task of the Korean people, and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

The whole country today is alive with a revolutionary zeal, all the people are united to an impregnable force behind Premier Kim Il Sung with one mind and purpose, and the whole country is fully prepared politically, economically and militarily to wipe out any enemy to the last man at a stroke if he may attack.

Under these circumstances we shall hold the elections to state power organs at all levels.

Our people are holding the forthcoming election they are making is a part of the struggle of the peoples all over the world for peace, national liberation and socialism.

All and sundry participate in the coming elections, with a high degree of political zeal as they did in the previous elections and elect fighters faithful to Premier Kim Il Sung deputies and, thereby demonstrate the great political and moral unity of our people, Through this they will also strengthen the people's organs of state power, the precious gains of the revolution, and demonstrate their firm determination to fulfil their national and international tasks thoroughly.

No One Can Deny Korean Nationals in Japan Their Right to Repatriation

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on September 21 a statement denouncing the sabotage of the Japanese side which has brought to a complete standstill the talks between Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates for the unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan.

Following is the full text of the statement:

The talks between Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates for the unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan have now come to a complete standstill owing to the sabotage on the part of the Japanese side.

The repatriation operation of the Korean nationals in Japan is part of the work for clearing the historical crimes committed by Japanese imperialism against the Korean people in the past.

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently been making sincere efforts at the talks between Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates for the continuous realisation of the unanimous desire of the entire Korean nationals in Japan to return to their glorious motherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japanese side, however, has not given up the sinister scheme to unilaterally wreck the repatriation operation of the Korean nationals in Japan, using the sophistry that "the purport of the repatriation agreement has been attained," "another way of repatriation can be found" and so forth.

In Japan today more than 17,800 Korean nationals have already gone through the formalities of repatriation application and a daily growing number of people are expressing their desire to return to their homeland, despite the illegal closure by the Japanese side of the offices for the acceptance of repatriation application and the barbarous suppression by the Japanese government authorities.

The repatriation operation must be continued as long as there are those desirous of returning home.

The Japanese side asserts that those who wish to be repatriated can go home by some other means after the annulment of the existing repatriation agreement.

As for the most lawful and reasonable way of repatriation for the Korean nationals in Japan, it is to extend the present repatriation agreement without amendment.

The very argument of the Japanese authorities about another "way" does not stand to reason and it is an artifice for barring the route of repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan.

The Japanese authorities can never evade the legal and moral obligation to ensure to the end the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan with a sense of responsibility.

But, at the talks between Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates, the Japanese side has from the beginning taken an insincere stand and, ignoring international law, international practice and humanitarian principles, tried to break up the talks and go home, categorically opposing the unamended extension of the present repatriation agreement, and resorted to a crafty ruse to mislead public opinion.

The delegate of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in order to break the deadlock created at the talks by the Japanese side, proposed to invite to the talks a representative of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, which represents the rights and interests of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan, and listen directly to his opinion.

It is a necessary and correct step for a successful ensuring of the talks to invite a representative of the GAKRJ to attend the talks between Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan is the direct party concerned while not only represents the will and interests of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan but has been engaged in the repatriation operation for the past eight years.

The Central Standing Committee of the GAKRJ issued a statement on the 18th, warmly supporting the proposal of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

But, the Japanese side is opposing the participation of the delegate of the GAKRJ in the talks and went so far as to refuse the discussion of all questions and openly assert that there is no need of continuing the talks any longer.

This reveals in all its nakedness the original, criminal intention of the Japanese side to unilaterally wreck the repatriation work of the Korean nationals in Japan; and this is a wanton infringement on the elementary human rights of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and an open challenge to the Korean and Japanese peoples and the progressive people of the whole world who value justice and humanitarianism.

Such shameless manoeuvres of the Sato government of Japan prove that it is going to sabotage the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan which should be solved on lofty humanitarian principles, and that it is trying, through that sabotage, to serve more faithfully the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and secure one more lever for its political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea which has been acting on since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will never tolerate the scheme of the Japanese government for a unilateral abrogation of the present repatriation agreement in pursuance of dishonest political ends.

Nothing can curb the ardent desire of the Korean nationals in Japan to lead a new happy life in the socialist motherland where the century-old aspiration of the nation has been realised under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the forty million Korean people.

There should be no further mockery of the repatriation question affecting the life or death of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan.

No one is allowed to infringe upon the right to repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan, and all the Korean residents in Japan who are desirous of returning home will surely return to their motherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

If the Japanese side doggedly embark upon the unilateral wrecking of the talks, grave consequences would ensue and it will never be free from the entire responsibility for them.

Korea-Japan Red Cross Talks Come to Rupture Due to Sabotage of Japanese Side

The Japanese side unilaterally declared the rupture of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks and walked out of the conference hall on September 23. As a result, the Red Cross talks opened on August 26 in Moscow to discuss the question of extending without amendment the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan came to a rupture with the 15th session as the last one.

Originally the question of repatriating the Korean nationals in Japan is a part of the work to atone for the historical crimes the Japanese imperialists committed against the Korean people in the past and the Japanese authorities are in duty bound to carry the repatriation work to its successful conclusion.

To serve this purpose the existing repatriation agreement stipulates that the repatriation operation shall be continued until all Koreans desirous of repatriation return home and the agreement shall be extended when the repatriation work cannot be finished within its term.

On this basis the Korean and Japanese sides have extended the agreement without amendment every year during the past eight years and carried on the repatriation work.

This year more Koreans in Japan applied for repatriation than in previous years. In view of this situation, it is quite impossible to repatriate them within the term of the agreement. It goes without saying, therefore, that the agreement should again be extended without amendment as in the previous years.

Nevertheless, the Japanese side rejected the proposal of our side categorically, without any reason or ground.

From the very beginning of the talks the Japanese side came out with all sorts of sophisms, excuses and unreasonable arguments in its attempt to destroy the very basis of the talks and to make a fait accompli of its decision on the abrogation of the repatriation agreement.

When this was fully refuted and frustrated by our reasonable assertions, the Japanese side began openly raising the question of the discontinuation of the talks, saying that it had nothing to say more, at the 11th session held on September 8.

Our side made every possible effort for the successful progress of the talks and the promotion of mutual agreement.

On September 16, our side put forward the proposal for the invitation of a representative of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan to attend the talks as an important step to cope with the difficult situation of the talks which had come to a standstill owing to the insincere attitude of the Japanese side. The Japanese side, however, flatly turned down this proposal as well and insisted that the talks be adjourned.

Proceeding from the sincerity to prevent the talks from being broken up, our side said at the 13th session that we might consent to a temporary adjournment of the talks on condition that the Japanese side agreed on the place and date for the resumption of the talks.

The Japanese side, however, even declined to comply with this and unilaterally declared the talks broken off and walked out of the conference hall on September 23.

This is how the recent Korea-Japan Red Cross talks have come to a rupture.

All responsibility for this rests entirely with the Japanese side. For its criminal action to have led the recent talks to a breakdown, the Japanese side will be sternly condemned by all the people who love justice and humanitarianism.

Head of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Delegation Has Press Interview

On the evening of September 23, Jo'n In Chol, head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, had a press interview in Moscow with regard to the fact that the Japanese side broke up the Red Cross talks between Korea and Japan and walked out of the meeting hall.

Present at the interview were journalists of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and Japan.

On that occasion, head of the Korean delegation Jo'n In Chol gave a detailed account of how the talks had proceeded. In particular, he disclosed the truth as to how the Japanese side led the talks to a rupture at the session held on September 23 and sternly condemned the criminal act of the Japanese side.

Replying to the questions put to him by reporters, he stressed:

"We do not recognise at all the 'decision' on the abrogation of the repatriation agreement, which the Japanese side unilaterally adopted without any consultations with us, and it is totally invalid. As long as there are those who wish to return home, therefore, the repatriation operation must be continued in the future as well and it will surely be continued.

"No matter how much the Japanese side may talk about abrogating the repatriation agreement, our repatriation ship will continue to ply between Chongjin and Niigata, and those Korean nationals in Japan who are desirous of returning home will certainly be able to come back in succession to their glorious motherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—where there lives Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people."

(KCNA)

Photo shows the participants in a meeting of the Koreans in the Kanto districts who have applied for repatriation. They denounce the Sato clique for their unlawful act to abrogate the repatriation agreement unilaterally and demand an unamended extension of the existing repatriation agreement

All Responsibilities for Consequences Rest with Sato Group

The talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations for an unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan broke down on September 23, after holding the 15th sitting, owing to the sabotaging activities of the Japanese side.

From the very inception of the talks, the Japanese side had spoken for the Sato clique's criminal stand for wrecking the repatriation operation. It put forward shameless sophistry and robber's logic in an attempt to make fait accompli and justify its unilateral decision to abrogate the existing repatriation agreement.

It rejected categorically, without any reason or ground, all the persevering, just demands and sincere proposals of our side for the successful conduct of the talks and the acceleration of an agreement between the two sides. If even-turned down the reasonable proposal of our side for the invitation to the talks of a delegate of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, the party directly concerned, which represents the rights and interests of the Korean nationals in Japan and which has been engaged in the repatriation operation. This proposal of our side was put forward as an important step for overcoming the difficult situation into which the talks had been plunged by the sabotaging activities of the Japanese side.

These acts of the Japanese side are a perfidy outrageously infringing upon the requirements of humanitarianism and international practice and a challenge that cannot be overlooked.

As is generally known, the repatriation operation of the Korean nationals in Japan is part of the work the Japanese authorities should carry out to atone for the historical crimes the Japanese imperialists had committed against the Korean people.

It is an inalienable national right of the Korean nationals in Japan to return to their socialist motherland to which they entrust all their destinies, and to lead a happy life in their homeland.

In view of the crimes the Japanese imperialists committed against the Korean people, from the point of view of international law and in the light of the humanitarian principles, the Japanese authorities are under the obligation to repatriate the Korean nationals to their motherland to the last man on their own responsibility as long as there remain those who are desirous of returning home.

Nevertheless, the Sato clique, who are seeking to exploit for their sinister political purposes the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan which should be handled in accordance with the principles of lofty humanitarianism, promised the South Korean puppet clique that they would unilaterally abrogate the repatriation agreement and arbitrarily closed the reception of the application for repatriation on August 12 at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

At the talks that convened later, the Japanese side rejected all the just proposals of our side and persisted in its unlawful measures. Behind the talks, the Japanese authorities carried out terrorist acts, savagely suppressing and persecuting the Korean nationals in Japan who were demanding a continued repatriation operation.

In an attempt to justify its criminal stand for sabotaging the repatriation operation, the Japanese side harped on the sophistry whose nature had long been exposed, alleging that the "purpose of the repatriation agreement has been achieved" and "another way of repatriation" would be found for the Korean nationals in Japan after the "abrogation of the repatriation agreement.

It is a sheer nonsense to allege that there would be "another way" after the unilateral abrogation of the existing repatriation agreement whose lustiness and reasonableness have been proved in the course of the repatriation operation over the past eight years.

Their allegation that the "purpose of the repatriation agreement has been achieved" is nothing but a wicked strategem to evade the legal and moral responsibility for ensuring the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan.

When its preposterous strategem went bankrupt at every step in the face of our side's logical refutation and it was driven into a tight corner, the Japanese side, at the 15th sitting of the talks, went so far as to refuse to fix the venue and date for the resumption of the talks, declared the unilateral breakdown of the talks in accordance with its premeditated plan and walked out of the conference hall, thereby ruining the talks. This is a perfidy rarely to be found in the history of international relations.

The responsibility for the rupture of the talks devolves entirely on the Japanese side.

By all this hooliganism the Japanese side exposed fully its original criminal intention to sabotage the repatriation operation. Its acts represent an outrageous violation of the fundamental human rights of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan, and an open challenge to the peoples of Korea and Japan and fair world public opinion.

The Japanese government and the Japanese Red Cross Society can never evade their historical obligation to ensure to the last and on their own responsibility the repatriation of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan.

The question of extending the repatriation agreement is not the sort of question which the Japanese government and Red Cross organisation can discard at will.

It is necessary for the Japanese government and Red Cross organization to awake from the absurd fancy that the Japanese imperialists' behavior in deciding the fate of the Korean nationals in Japan at their own pleasure for their aggressive purposes, can work today.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"In the past, the fate of our compatriots abroad was bitter. They were ill-treated, suffered from absence of all rights and difficulty of living. Yet they were at a loss what to do. Today, however, no one can infringe on their rights at his own convenience. As the proud citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they can decide their fate for themselves."

Whatever desperate schemes they may resort to, the Sato clique can not curb the burning desire of the Korean nationals in Japan to lead a new life in their prospering motherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All those Korean nationals in Japan who desire to return home, will be able to come home.

Should they continue to act illadvisedly to block the repatriation of the Korean nationals, the Sato clique will not be able to evade the responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

President of the Korean University in Tokyo Sends Letters to Educationists of Various Countries

Han Dok-Su, President of the Korean University in Tokyo, sent letters on September 20 to university presidents, scientists and public figures in various countries of the world in connection with the question of legal recognition of the Korean University.

The letter noted that Korean nationals in Japan have enforced national education in their mother tongue among their sons and daughters since the liberation of Korea from the Japanese colonial rule and founded the Korean University in 1956, thus establishing a complete system of democratic, national education ranging from primary school to university.

Pointing out that in the past 12 years, the Korean University has made big development thanks to the warm solicitude of the motherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and the enthusiasm of Korean nationals in Japan and has strengthened scientific interchange and friendship with higher educational institutions and research organs of Japan and other countries, the letter wrote:

Since its founding, the Korean University has consistently adhered to the stand of non-interference in the internal affairs of Japan and respect for the laws of Japan and tirelessly striven for legal recognition as a school under the school education law of Japan.

These efforts have been fully supported by broad segments of the Japanese people.

The letter referred to the fact that Ryokichi Minobe, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, who has the right to recognize the Korean University, took a legal procedure on the question of the recognition of the university on the basis of such public opinion and just legal grounds.

But, the Japanese government is resorting to unwarranted interference against the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis to hamper the recognition of the Korean University.

The letter also pointed to the fact that the Japanese authorities are taking an ever more unfriendly attitude toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and openly scheming, in league with the Pak Jung Hi clique, to institute an "alien school system."

The letter wrote:

This cannot but be a grave infringement upon democracy and such elementary human rights as freedom of learning and the principle of equal opportunity for education.

President Han Dok Su appealed to the addressees to rouse the due attention of the Japanese government so that it may ensure an independent education in their mother tongue to Korean nationals in Japan and desist from political interference in the question of the recognition of the Korean University and to extend active support for the struggle of Korean nationals in Japan for the recognition of the Korean University.

In conclusion, the letter extended thanks to the foreign personalities concerned for their warm support for the Korean nationals in Japan and expressed the hope that they will continue to render great co-operation in the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan and the work of the Korean University. (KCNA)

Unlawful and Criminal Machinations

Sato Gov't Schemes to Prevent Recognition of Korean University

More than 600,000 Koreans still live in Japan. All of them are the victims of the colonial rule imposed on the Korean people by Japanese imperialism in the past or their descendants.

Nevertheless, the Sato government has recently subjected the Korean nationals in Japan to more relentless persecution and suppression in order to obstruct their repatriation to their homeland and deny and deprive them of their democratic, national rights.

The intensified suppression of the national education of Korean nationals in Japan by the Sato clique is a part of this scheme.

One of the incidents attracting the broad attention of broad public opinion is Sato government's move to refuse to recognise the Korean University in violation even of the national laws as well as international law and international practice.

The Korean University in Tokyo was founded in 1956 by the Korean nationals in Japan as the seat of the highest learning for the national education of their sons and daughters. For over ten years since then the Korean University has achieved much success in scientific research, turned out teachers for the national education of Korean children in Japan and contributed to the scientific exchange with the Japanese scientists and research workers. Recognition of such an educational establishment is a matter of time.

The Governor of Tokyo Metropolis has decided on a course for the formal recognition of the Korean University by authority of the local self-government body in response to the demand of the educational world and broad public circles in Japan. And he requested the Tokyo metropolitan council of private schools, a consultative body of the governor, to examine the application for the recognition of the Korean University. Prior to this, the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly adopted a resolution on demanding the recognition of the Korean University. The measure taken by the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly and the Governor of Tokyo for the recognition of the Korean University commands the full support of broad public circles of Japan.

Nevertheless, the Sato government is acting beyond its authority by invoking legal authority in order to interfere in and obstruct the recognition of the Korean University. This is a criminal act infringing upon the legitimate democratic, national rights of the Korean residents in Japan and an open challenge to broad public opinion of Japan supporting the measure for the recognition of the Korean University.

The more frenzied attempt of the Sato clique to suppress the national education of Korean nationals in Japan in connection with the recognition of the Korean University, along with their scheme for an unlawful abrogation of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is at the direct instigation of U.S. imperialism and is related to the plot of Japanese militarism for the reinvasion of South Korea.

The Sato clique are now seeking to obliterate the national education and wreck the repatriation work of the Korean nationals in Japan with a sinister aim of serving the U.S. imperialists more faithfully in executing the latter's policy of aggression and war and of having more easily the way for their aggression against South Korea.

Nobody can deprive the Korean residents in Japan of their right to national education and all other democratic, national rights due to the full-fledged citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The Sato government must stop at once all its unlawful and criminal machinations.

Students of the Korean University in Japan holding a discussion during an intermission

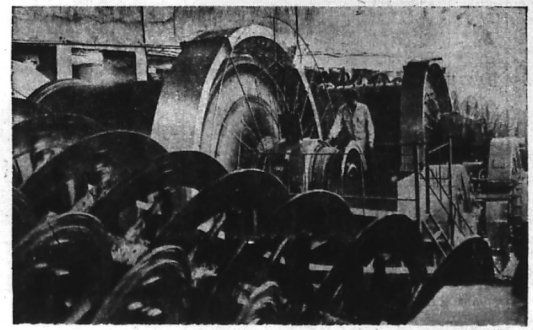
New Constructions to Contribute to Mining Industry

When the whole country was astir with another great revolutionary upsurge to implement the new line set out by the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, a line of conducting economic construction and defence buildup in parallel, a new mine and ore dressing plants started operation on September 17, the Miners' Day.

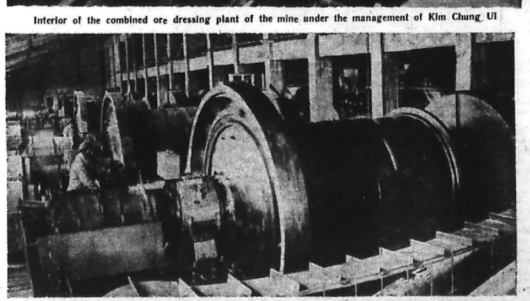
Their operation demonstrated once again the indestructible vitality of the idea of *Juche* held by the Workers' Party of Korea; and it was possible thanks to the creative zeal and revolutionary spirit displayed by our working class who rose up upholding the far-sighted plan of Premier Kim Il Sung for building an independent national economy with its own solid bases of raw materials and his wise leadership.

NEW MINE

A big mine under the management of Ri Dong Hun started operation.



Interior of the combined ore dressing plant of the mine under the management of Kim Chung Ul



Interior of the ore dressing plant of the mine under the management of Kim Yang Ryul

The ore dressing plant of the mine under the management of Kim Tae Hyong

Young people and miners came from all over the country to build a great mineral producing centre here, taking to heart the honourable task given by Premier Kim Il Sung.

In the course of the development project, they displayed their creative wisdom and indomitable fighting spirit to overcome all sorts of difficulties.

This new, huge modern mineral producing centre will greatly contribute to further consolidating the foundations of our independent national economy.

At the commissioning ceremony the miners here were unanimous in renewing their determination to dig more ore by running well the mine which was developed under the deep care of Premier Kim Il Sung, to devote their energy and zeal to finishing the second-stage development of the mine in a short span of time, and to demonstrate once again the mettle of the Korean working class.

NEW ORE DRESSING PLANTS

At the Mine under the Management of Kim Yang Ryul

A new ore dressing plant of the mine under the management of Kim Yang Ryul started operation.

This plant of peculiar structure suitable to the local geographical features is equipped on up-to-date lines and is highly mechanized.

The plant will contribute to further developing our metallurgical and machine-building industries.

At the Mine under the Management of Kim Yo'ng Gyo

A gravity concentration plant and a floatation plant of the mine under the management of Kim Yo'ng Gyo started operation.

These modern plants introducing gravity concentration and floation processes which have been perfected with our own scientific and technical means and our own equipment will dress high-grade ores.

The builders of these plants completed their projects far ahead of schedule and acquired more techniques and gained richer experience which will enable them to carry out any difficult projects by themselves. They are now full of confidence in their ability to undertake new construction projects.

At the Mine under the Management of Kim Tae Hyong

An ore dressing plant of the mine under the management of Kim Tae Hyong commenced operation.

The project for this plant started late in 1966. Since then the builders and miners here vigorously pushed ahead with the project overcoming all manner of difficulties. As a result, it was completed far ahead of schedule.

At the commissioning ceremony the speakers renewed their resolve to further accelerate mechanization in the same spirit as they displayed in building the plant and, thereby, steadily increase the production of ores.

AT A NEW COMBINED ORE DRESSING PLANT

A new combined ore-dressing plant of the mine under the management of Kim Chung Ul started operation.

The commissioning ceremony for the grand ore-dressing plant with modern technical equipment took place on September 18 on the spot.

Addressing the ceremony, the main speaker said that this new plant would contribute greatly to further consolidating the raw material bases of industry, to accelerating the electrification of railways, to introducing mechanization and automation in different fields of the national economy and to increasing the national economic power and defence capacity.

Abundant rice crops are now being harvested on co-operative farms

On Joyang Co-op Farm

The bus rattled along the road flanked with paddy fields where golden ears of rice were rippling. Drooping ears of rice were gently swaying in an autumn breeze.

The bus was taking me from the seat of Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province, to the Joyang Co-operative Farm in Joyang village in the same county.

Watching the scene unfolding outside along the road, I could see how the crops were doing. I did not need any account of the crops this year by the co-op farm's management board.

Not only the scene outside but also the expression on the faces of farmers travelling in the same bus told the prospect of a good harvest.

"We feast our eyes on the rice. By gathering an increased harvest, we farmers, too, are doing our bit in implementing the line of carrying out economic construction and defence buildup in parallel," said Bak Hui Su, a farmer seated by me in the bus.

He was going back home from the county seat where he, availing himself a day off, had gone shopping for his son's wedding scheduled for some day after the autumn harvest was taken in.

Presently, the bus reached the co-op farm village. When we got off the bus my new acquaintance took me to where a board inscribed with the instructions Premier Kim Il Sung had given during his on-the-spot guidance was standing at the entrance to the village.

"...In October 1953, that is, less than three months after that severe war ended, Premier Kim Il Sung came to this far-off, unknown village of Joyang. He showed us the way of doing the farming well. He again came to our village in 1960 and gave us detailed instructions. Our village has become a rich one and this year the crop is abundant. We've achieved these good results because we have worked according to the Premier's instructions," the farmer said as he was leading me there.

On A Hill

I went up a hill overlooking the co-op farm village. From a pavilion standing on the hill, I looked down on the Joyang field where the irrigation channels were crisscrossing in an orderly way and the field itself, like a vast expanse of sea, stretched as far as the horizon. The irrigation water comes from the So'ngchon'n river.

Several pumping stations have been set up to moisten even the orchard on the hillside. In the pre-liberation days, there was not a single pumping station in the village.

At the foot of the hill are standing tile-roofed modern, spick-and-span houses close to each other. Straw-thatched houses have long disappeared from the village. Over 500 tile-roofed houses have gone up and half of them have been built at government expense.

The structures that stand out above all others in the village are buildings of primary and middle schools. Those that look snuggest are the kindergartens and nurseries standing here and there.

My guide, chairman of the co-op farm's management board Ri Duk Jae, gave an account of the state of his co-op farm, pointing to different objects.

Pumping stations, storehouses, tobacco curing facilities, apple storages, cattle sheds, thrashing floors, bridges and many other things, I learned from him, have been built at government expense.

In the pre-liberation days, oxcarts were the only means available to the villagers for the hauling operations. But there are now over ten tractors, many trailers and several lorries in the village.

The co-op farm village has a repair and maintenance workshop which, equipped with lathes and drilling machines, is better furnished than an iron works in a small town in the old days.

On our way down from the hill, we came across a farmer of the co-op farm. He was Ju Dong Jun.

Before the country's liberation, he was a hired hand under the yoke of the landlord. In those days, he would be forced to work until all of his fingers were bleeding. Yet he could not afford a straw-thatched hut. His status changed radically after the liberation. Last year he had 5.5 tons of grain and 4,800 won of cash distributed to him. His is not an isolated case.

The state power of our Republic has brought an affluent life to the farmers of the village who had been downtrodden and robbed of everything by the Japanese imperialists and landlords. They have now become the masters of the country. They are as firmly resolved as others to consolidate the people's state power of our Republic and follow the Leader.

Modern Village

At present, 28 per cent of the village population are receiving school education.

One may be surprised to learn that 127 of the villagers have received university or college education. Sons and daughters of the villagers who are enrolled in colleges and those who receive college education through correspondence course number nearly 150. Some 200 are enrolled in higher technical schools. It is not necessary to mention the number of primary and middle school pupils because nine-year technical education has been made compulsory in our country.

The co-op farm has 12 engineers and 92 technicians who are playing a big role in helping the farmers do farming on a scientific and technical basis.

The village runs a spare-time middle school for the farmers.

There are branches of work that back up the producers, which also deserve mentioning. In addition to the stores, radio rediffusion system, library, tailor, beauty parlor and other service establishments which one may omit mentioning, the village has 13 kindergartens, 15 nurseries and two clinics. One of the clinics is ever staffed with a dentist.

Like a Bonfire

The co-op farm is astir in a festive mood on August 31 every year. Farmers get together, bringing with them the traditional Korean musical instrument of Gayagum. A national instrument orchestra band, a modern instrument orchestra band, a dancers' group and 150-member chorus, each comprising young men and women co-op farmers, present their repertoires as the prelude to the activities on that occasion.

Seven years ago, on August 31, Premier Kim Il Sung visited the village to give personal guidance. The farmers make it a rule to celebrate every year the day of the Premier's personal guidance. They get together on that occasion, build a bonfire and review how faithfully they have carried out the Premier's instructions.

Around the bonfire symbolizing the struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the 1930's, the co-op farmers sum up the results of work registered through the fulfilment of each task set forth by the Premier in his instructions and in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

The flames of the bonfire, reflecting the high spirits of the farmers and the future of the village, flare up high and make the farmers' hearts burn with an unextinguishable revolutionary ardour.

Bak Hung Byong

NEW FARM VILLAGE

Some time ago I visited Gyong-ri in Nampo where a construction platoon led by Kim Song Il was building house.

Trucks were busily going up and down a slope weaving their way through orchards. They were carrying not ballast and building blocks but furniture.

A new residential quarter with rows of spick-and-span houses had sprung up. It was sunny and snug.

The new houses, each for one family, were fenced round and had big board gates. They were already occupied. Each house had a flower bed in the garden and grape-vines and fruit-trees planted around it.

Saddle roofs in the style of traditional Korean architecture, with turned-up eaves, reminded me of cranes about to fly.

With the construction of new houses, the appearances of the village have completely changed.

I met Kim Song Il, leader of the construction platoon in charge of the construction of this village, at house No. 258.

His platoon had built many houses since the Nampo rural construction corps was organised in 1962.

Members of his platoon redoubled their efforts in housing construction after Premier Kim Il Sung published the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" in 1964.

Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out in his Theses:

"For the more successful solution of the housing problem in the countryside, we should from now on erect modern houses for the peasants entirely at state expense. Housing construction in the countryside should be continued on a large scale in the future, if good modern houses are to be provided to all peasants."

To carry out this task, the State has annually increased investments in the rural construction while directing much efforts to defence buildup in accordance with the line of carrying on economic construction and defence buildup in parallel.

The State has not only built houses for the peasants, it has supplied farm machines and implements to the peasants free of charge and has completely abolished the agricultural tax in kind.

Realizing what measures the Government has taken for the development of agriculture and feeling every hour the Government's constant concern for the peasants, Kim Song Il has been doing his utmost in the construction of modern farm houses, with a sense of high pride and heavy responsibility as builder of the socialist countryside.

Moreover, a structural parts yard was newly opened under the construction corps this year. In this yard, all the operations down to the assortment of ballast, mixture and moulding are mechanized.

More effective organization of work in accordance with this and use of new structural elements in laying the foundation have enabled him to save many work hands and much materials.

His platoon is building eight more houses with those work hands and materials which it has economized. Its assignments of housing construction this year in this village will be fulfilled when the 258th house, to which it is putting the finishing touches, is completed.

"Our platoon is planning to move to Munsa-ri where the first and second platoons are working," said Kim Song Il.

Kim Dong Ok

Bumper Crop, Rice Harvesting

This is the season of autumn harvest in our country.

The great ideas of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung are being successfully realised. As a result, our co-operative fields have been visited by a bumper crop this year.

In the countryside where the irrigation system has been consolidated, and a fresh progress registered in mechanization and chemicalization, this year's farming has been placed on a firmer scientific and technical basis.

The harvesting of rice, the principal crop, is now in full swing in our countryside. All the co-operative farmers, joyful at the rare heavy crop, are rushing with the harvest.

South Hwanghae Province, one of the country's granaries, started the rice harvest earlier than other provinces. The members of the Songhwa Co-operative Farm have finished the harvest of maize much earlier than last year and are now concentrating all their efforts on the rice harvest with the goal of completing it by the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10).

An increase of one ton in rice and 500 kg. in maize per *jongbo* over the actual harvest of last year is expected on this farm. This year's state assignments will be exceeded by far.

The rice harvest is in full blast on the Sinpung Co-operative Farm in Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province, too.

More than 800 kg. increase in rice yield per *jongbo* over last year's figure is expected at this farm.

According to the words of Kim Chang Uk, chairman of the farm's management board, the farm will harvest on an average 5.5 tons of rice per *jongbo* and the maximum harvest will reach more than 8 tons.

The farmers here also had a fine crop of millet raised after harvesting wheat and barley.

The Jangsan Plain in Ryongchon County, North Pyongan Province, has also been visited by an unprecedented rich crop. The per-*jongbo* yield of rice here is expected to exceed the figure in the peak year of 1965 by 500 kg. The maize harvest per *jongbo* increased by 700 kg. compared with the year of average crop.

The plain also yielded abundant crops of tobacco, beans and fruits.

On the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung on putting farming on a scientific and technical footing the peasants here conducted soil analysis in all plots and, on this basis, applied fertilizers and decided upon the number of rice clusters and breeds of rice to be planted in each field. They also carried out drainage projects and reinforced the embankments. All these enabled the farmers here to reap a rich crop despite the heavy rain and strong wind this year.

This year harvest of fruits is also abundant

Report of the Korean Central News Agency

In Connection with the Sending Back to their Native Places of the Fishermen who Had Entered the Area of the Northern Part of Korea from the Southern Part

The Korean Central News Agency, entrusted by the authorities concerned, issued on September 24 the following report in connection with the sending back to their native places of the fishermen who had entered the area of the northern part of Korea from southern part. Follows the summary of the report:

Some time ago fishermen of the southern part entered the area of the northern part of Korea.

While under the protection of the authorities concerned, the fishermen from the southern part spent happy days in the bosom of the socialist motherland daily prospering under the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung, enjoying his warm solicitude as well as the kindred love of the entire people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the people of the northern part directed warm hospitality with deep feelings of kith and kin and showed meticulous care lest they should have any inconvenience in their daily life.

All daily necessities, not to mention clothes and shoes, were supplied to them. Sick persons were taken good care of at specialized hospitals till their health was restored, and their boats were repaired and put in good order.

During their stay in the northern part, they saw round factories and other enterprises, farming villages, and educational, cultural and public health establishments in Pyongyang and other parts of the country.

Everywhere they went, they saw and greatly admired at the enormous achievements the people of the northern part made in building a powerful independent national economy—a firm guarantee for the reunification of the country—in the North by solving everything independently with their own efforts, upholding the line of independence of the Workers' Party of Korea.

They witnessed, above all, that all the people in the northern part have as their leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and great leader, who organized the anti-Japanese armed struggle and led it for 15 years in the grim days of the Japanese imperialist occupation, vanquished Japanese imperialism and, following the liberation, correctly led our people along the path of victory in their struggle for the reunification of the country and for the building of a new society, that they deem it the greatest honour and happiness to receive his sagacious leadership, and that they are moving ahead united behind him in a body. And the fishermen from South Korea could not but take an immense pride and joy in being Koreans who have such a great leader.

In the course of inspecting various districts, the South Korean fishermen were overwhelmed with emotion and derived great strength and inspiration when they witnessed that the people in the North do not forget the conditions of the South Korean brothers and sisters languishing under the U.S. imperialists' occupation, that they all have a fervent desire to drive out the U.S. imperialists and accelerate the cause of the reunification of the country so as to relieve their compatriots in the South at an early date.

During their stay here, they realized through their personal experience the superiority of the socialist system established in the northern part and came to know that the future prosperity of our country and our nation and the happiness of our people are possible only under this system.

They realised that the only way of freeing the South Korean people from the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique is to fight to advance the day of the reunification of the country when the people of North and South Korea will lead a happy life together under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The South Korean fishermen who came into the area of the northern part of the country left it on September 24 to return to their native places.

The outgoing South Korean fishermen were supplied with daily necessities needed on their way to their homes and with food and other goods to be helpful to their living after their return to their native places.

30,000 Puppet South Korean Troops To Go to South Vietnam

On the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi clique are now in a great hurry to send another 30,000 puppet troops to South Vietnam.

This scheme of Pak Jung Hi, news dispatches from Seoul point out, has been confirmed by a report carried in the September 18 issue of U.S. daily **Washington Evening Star** which said that "South Korea decided to send another 30,000 troops to South Vietnam."

This additional dispatch is part of the plan for the sending of more South Korean combat troops to South Vietnam which was mapped out by order of Clifford and Taylor who, on Johnson's instructions, came to Seoul early in August.

Being fearful of opposition and rejection by the South Korean people and condemnation by world public opinion, the puppets in Seoul are denying this fact.

Recalling the fact that each time they sent additional troops to South Vietnam the Pak Jung Hi clique spouted such a lie, even those in the puppet ruling circles of South Korea are flaying this as "a grave deception against the nation."

Meanwhile, reporting about the closet talks held between the U.S. Ambassador in Seoul and the Pak Jung Hi outfit on September 20, South Korean publications say that this is related to the additional dispatch of 30,000 puppet troops.

The large-scale offering of cannon fodder by Pak Jung Hi and his clique synchronizes with the frenzied escalation of the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and this reveals clearly once again their despicable nature as the executor of U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war in Vietnam and the rest of Asia.

U.S. Imperialist Warships Again Perpetrate Hostile Act in the Coastal Waters of Our Side

These days the enemies are ever more maliciously stepping up the manoeuvres to unleash a new war against the northern part of Korea in flagrant violation of the armistice agreement.

At around 07:10 on September 20, 1967, warships of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, mingling in the fishing boats, illegally intruded into the coastal waters of our side up to a point 128°22.8' E. and 39°37' N, that is 2.8 miles from the Demarcation Line and 1.1 miles from our coastal line, and attempted a provocative act, reconnoitering the coast of our side.

Frightened by the relevant measures taken by the coastal guard unit of our People's Army, the enemy warships hurriedly took to flight.

The repeated hostile acts of the enemies against our side show that the moves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to unleash a new war in Korea have reached a grave stage.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors persist in their provocative manoeuvres, they will be unable to escape deserving punishment by our People's Army.

DROUGHT DISASTER IN SOUTH KOREA

An unprecedentedly severe drought is visiting South Korea. News dispatches from South Korea say that the drought has been sweeping the whole area of South Korea since April. Damage is heaviest in North and South Cholla provinces and North and South Gyongsang provinces which have been known from olden times as the main rice producing areas.

In these four provinces alone, more than 500,000 jongbo of land under autumn crops such as paddy rice, dry-land rice, bean have suffered damage and in South Cholla Province, the biggest granary in South Korea, 60-70 per cent of the total area under cultivation are hit by the drought disaster.

The drought continues, damaging more and more crops as the hours and days go by. They say the miserable plight of the peasants due to drought is beyond description. In the drought-stricken provinces, some 200,000 peasants are reported to have left for towns in search of livelihood, in towns those students from the countryside are giving up school.

At the Hwangsan Primary School, Haenam county, South Cholla Province, more than one-third of the pupils often go without meals and many girls of this school are said to have left for towns to work as kitchen-maids.

This is why the South Korean papers are condemning the anti-popular policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, saying that the current drought disaster is "not a natural calamity but an artificial one."

South Korean peasants are staging demonstrations and waging other forms of struggle, demanding: "Give us water!"

U.S. Imperialists Scheme to Introduce More Military Equipment into S. Korea

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to introduce military equipment into South Korea on a larger scale on the pretext of "anti-communism," according to a press report from Seoul.

They have already installed radar and other military equipment along the Military Demarcation Line.

On September 22, the U.S. imperialists got together again with their stooges and decided to ship into South Korea more military equipment by the next spring as a reward for the Pak Jung Hi clique's supply of South Korean youths to be used as cannon fodder in the aggressive war in South Vietnam. It was reported that the introduction of high speed boats, helicopters and other military equipment would increase considerably.

That and the shipment of military equipment the U.S. imperialists intend to threaten and suppress the South Korean people who are opposing them, to check the patriotic advance of the people and to step up preparations for another war.

Deepened U.S.-Japan Collusion in Asian Aggression

A meeting of the "Joint U.S.-Japan Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs" was held in Washington some time ago with the participation of persons of ministerial level from the United States and Japan including U.S. Secretary of State Rusk and Japanese Foreign Minister Miki.

The principal attention of those present at the meeting was focussed on the haggling between the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles in the execution of U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression in Asia in accordance with their global strategy.

Just before the meeting, Johnson summoned Japanese Cabinet ministers to the White House where he, talking about America's "commitments" towards Asia, reiterated that the task of Japan and the United States was "to join hands with each other and work hard" and indicated the basic orientation for the meeting.

To this Miki remarked: "The United States and Japan share their destinies as partners in the building of an Asian and Pacific society."

The U.S. ruling quarters took advantage of this meeting as another opportunity of involving the Japanese militarist forces more actively in the conduct of their war of aggression in Vietnam and their policy of war in other parts of Asia.

The "negotiations" proceeded to Johnson's liking throughout. In other words, Washington's claims on the role of Japanese militarists in the furtherance of its Asian strategy have been satisfied.

Referring to the specific features of the recent meeting, the Japanese Jiji press reported that Japan and the United States directed greater attention to mutual co-operation on a wider scale. Saying that "the meeting was a talk overflowing with the atmosphere of co-operation," the report greatly lauded its "success."

The Sato group prattled that this was a new progress of the Japan-U.S. Committee on Economic Affairs which started functioning in 1961. They went so far as to declare it to be their "duty" to join and help in the U.S. aggression against Asia, and they have taken successive, substantial measures for rendering greater services to the U.S. imperialists.

In the wake of his trip to South Korea last summer, Sato called on the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan some time ago, thus applying himself to and accelerating the work for the formation of an "Asian anti-communist bloc" according to the U.S. schedule.

Scarcely had the bargain between the Japanese and U.S. ruling circles been struck in Washington when Sato went on a tour of Southeast Asian countries. Through his current tour, Sato has taken a new step forward in his attempt to line up more Southeast Asian countries into the "anti-communist alliance" and step up Japan's practical involvement in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. In this way he is now preparing "gifts" to be presented during his forthcoming visit to the United States.

The Sato clique are calculating to realise, as a reward for their policy of subservience to their U.S. patrons, their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" under a new sign — the programme for the "Asian and Pacific Sphere." It is quite clear that with the furtherance of the U.S. policy of war in Asia the penetration of Japanese monopoly capital into Southeast Asia has become more undisguised on a full-fledged scale.

Around the convocation of the recent meeting, the Sato group defined their policy of toeing the U.S. line as "new relations between Japan and the United States in the sphere of Asia" and conducted a fantastic propaganda that it was a reflection of the "improvement of Japan's position" so as to cover up her dependence on America and deceive the Japanese people demanding complete independence.

The "new Japan-U.S. relations" described by Miki as the keynote of the recent talk signify a deepened U.S.-Japan collusion in Asian aggression on the basis of the master-servant relations.

All the Asian peoples including the people of Japan will never condone the Sato clique who are persisting more openly in their sinister scheme to restart overseas expansion, taking an active part in the fulfilment of the U.S. policy of war.

Kim San Gum

U.S. Troops Must Get out of S. Korea and "UNCURK" Be Dissolved

In collusion with their vassal states, the U.S. imperialists illegally and forcibly put again the "Korean question" based on the "annual report of the "UNCURK" on the agenda of the 22nd U.N. General Assembly. And they are urging the Pak Jung Hi clique to embark upon a new "anti-communist" frenzy, spreading such absurd forgeries as non-existent "infiltration from the North" and "espionage and sabotage" activities. On the other hand, they are more openly scheming to unleash another war in Korea, publicly declaring that the Korean Armistice Agreement has completely been turned into a "scrap of paper."

The U.S. imperialists are intriguing continuously to cover up all this under the flame of the U.N. by imposing the "Korean question" upon the U.N. again.

This is the 20th year since the "Korean question" was illegally brought before the U.N. by the U.S. imperialists.

In September, 1947 the U.S. imperialists placed what is called the "Korean question" on the 2nd General Assembly of the United Nations in wanton violation of its Charter.

The discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N. over the past 20 years was a course of repeating the fabrication of the "resolutions" designed to legalise Korea's division, justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, give a semblance of "legality" to the rigging up of the South Korean puppet regime, a tool for the U.S. policy of colonial enslavement, and rationalise the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war with South Korea as a springboard.

At the U.N. the "Korean question" had nothing to do with the solution of Korea's reunification question from the outset. On the contrary, this question was contrived by the U.S. imperialists to hamper Korea's reunification and justify their general policy of aggression and war in Asia, the primary aim of the policy being to realise the occupation of the whole of Korea with South Korea as their base.

In the meantime, the U.S. imperialists, under the signboard of the U.N., provoked an aggressive war against the Korean people. The U.S. imperialists, however, suffered an ignominious defeat in the war and this showed that the U.S. imperialists' fantastic dream of occupying the whole of Korea by force cannot be realised forever.

This notwithstanding, even after their defeat in the war, the U.S. imperialists continue to occupy South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces," flagrantly violating and sabotaging the Korean Armistice Agreement. They have converted South Korea into an advance base for unleashing another war of aggression. They are now intensifying preparations for another war, in order to gain what they could not attain in the Korean war 17 years ago. They are carrying on military provocations against the northern part of Korea along the Military Demarcation Line more frequently and on a larger scale. What is more, they are even ushering in the Japanese militarists in implementing their policy of aggression toward Korea and are actively promoting the military collusion between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese militarists. And more and more South Korean puppet troops under the command of the "U.N. forces" are being hurled into the battlefield of South Vietnam as U.S. cannon-fodder.

All this shows how vicious and shameless the U.S. acts of aggression being perpetrated in South Korea under U.N. flag have become today.

Originally, the U.N. has neither right nor competence whatsoever to concern itself in the Korean question.

The Korean question is one of restoring unity to a country which is temporarily divided by the military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy, and it is a domestic affair of the Korean nation to be solved by the Korean people themselves.

In view of its Charter providing for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the U.N. has no right to discuss the "Korean question." The U.N. was reduced by U.S. imperialists to a belligerent in the war against the Korean people and, therefore, it has long since forfeited even moral authority to meddle in the Korean question.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are forcing the U.N. General Assembly to take up the "Korean question" every year. This is utterly illegal and a glaring transgression of the U.N. Charter itself. This is a criminal act flagrantly infringing upon the dignity and sovereignty of the Korean nation and a challenge to the Korean people.

If the U.N. is to act in conformity with the spirit of its Charter from now on, it should repeal all the "resolutions" on the "Korean question" it has adopted under the pressure of U.S. imperialism since 1947 and take measures without delay for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" and for the dissolution of the "UNCURK."

The withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops occupying South Korea, namely, the "U.N. forces," is a prerequisite to the settlement of the Korean question.

Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"The U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule there are the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings the people in South Korea are undergoing; and they are main obstacles to reunification of our country."

All the historical facts show that unless the U.S. aggressor troops are driven out of South Korea and their colonial rule is overthrown, the people in South Korea cannot free themselves from colonial slavery and there can be neither Korea's reunification nor peace in Korea.

The U.S. aggressor army must get out of South Korea at once. At the same time, the "UNCURK," whose sole mission it is to whitewash the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policies of aggression and war and to protect the anti-popular, traitorous, treasonable acts of the South Korean puppets, must be dissolved immediately and the U.N. must take its hands off the Korean question.

The masters of Korea are the Korean people and the question of Korea's reunification can be and must be solved only by the Korean people themselves.

The fair and reasonable proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country is generally known to the world.

The D.P.R.K. Government has consistently maintained that Korea's reunification should be realised by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces after the withdrawal of U.S. army from South Korea by means of establishing a unified all-Korea government through free North-South general elections to be held on a democratic basis.

The Korean people stand firm in their aspiration and determination to achieve the independent reunification of their country and no one can curb this.

Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"The reunification of the country is the most pressing task confronting our people and an honourable task which must be settled within our generation. We cannot hand down a divided country to our next generation. We are firmly determined to reunify the country within our generation."

Under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, we will certainly drive the U.S. aggressive forces from South Korea and accomplish the national cause of the reunification of the country.

Victorious War of Resistance of the Vietnamese People

On September 23, 1945 the Vietnamese people started a war of resistance against the French aggressors who reinvaded Vietnam to restore their old colonial rule and subjugate her people again.

Under the leadership of Comrade Ho Chi Minh they waged a nine-year-long heroic war against the French invaders holding high the banner of the August Revolution. They won a great victory in Dien Bien Phu in May, 1954, ousted the aggressors from the territory of their country and safeguarded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

But the U.S. imperialists plunged their claws of aggression into South Vietnam in place of the French colonialists, and the heroic Vietnamese people equipped with a strong fighting spirit and brilliant revolutionary traditions are now waging a national salvation struggle against the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism.

Under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the people of South Vietnam have already liberated four-fifths of South Vietnam's territory inhabited by two-thirds of its population, frustrated the "dry-season offensives" of the U.S. expeditionary army on several occasions and are now dealing severe blows to the enemy taking the strategic and tactical initiatives firmly into their hands.

In response to the call of Comrade Ho Chi Minh for anti-U.S. national salvation, the people in North Vietnam are successful in repulsing the barbarous bombing raids of the U.S. air pirates. The U.S. imperialists are sinking deeper and deeper into a morass owing to the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The U.S. imperialists who are suffering one irretrievable, military and political defeat after another in Vietnam calculate that they can subdue the Vietnamese people by launching a new military adventure. This has become all the more pronounced since the recent "elections" in South Vietnam.

Some time ago Johnson and his clique issued an order to expand the bombing of North Vietnam. At this order the American aggressors are desperately carrying on a barbarous air war destroying the peaceful economic installations, populated areas and international ports in Vietnam.

Those who tried frantically to strike the cities in the northern part of Korea off the map completely during the Korean war are now attempting to reduce the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to heaps of cinders.

This unpardonable crime of the U.S. imperialists who have taken another grave step forward in the escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam is an arrogant challenge to the people of the world demanding the unconditional and permanent end to the bombing raids on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Recently the U.S. imperialists have been hatching a speculative plot to erect "barriers" in the region south of the Demilitarized Zone, while rapidly expanding the bombing raids on the D.R.V.

But such a military adventure of the U.S. imperialists is but a dying frenzy. It is clear that this adventure can never change the war situation in Vietnam in their favour. The course of the Vietnam war shows convincingly that they cannot escape the final defeat.

The Yankee imperialists are now staging a new "peace talks" farce to cover up their escalation of the war. The new thing in this farce, if any, is the attempt to use the 22nd session of the U.N. General Assembly and the puppet Thieu-Ky regime framed up through the recent fraudulent "elections" for this farce.

Foolishly enough, the American imperialists intend to instigate the Thieu-Ky clique, the well-known sordid tools of U.S. aggression, to advocate "peace talks" in their attempt to create an impression that there has been any change in the image of their puppets and to deny the existence of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the solely genuine representative of the people in South Vietnam.

The new "peace talks" farce, like those they staged whenever they escalated the aggressive war in Vietnam, is a political and diplomatic fraud pure and simple and a shield to cover up their war escalation. This does not require any further demonstration.

All these, however, don't help the U.S. imperialists get out of the predicament they are now in.

The more the U.S. imperialists step up this military adventure, the further the heroic war of resistance of the Vietnamese people will expand and strengthen. The cause of the Vietnamese people is sure to be crowned with the final victory.

"Should they continue to act recklessly in disregard of the repeated warnings of the Vietnamese people and the socialist countries and the strong condemnation of the peoples of the world, the U.S. imperialists will only suffer a still more ignominious defeat. Ultimate victory is on the side of the Vietnamese people who have risen in the righteous cause, and the U.S. imperialist aggressors will certainly be ruined." (Kim Il Sung)

The Korean people will continue to render active support and assistance to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. national salvation struggle and fight shoulder to shoulder with them till they win the final victory.

Militia women in Thanh Hoa province, North Vietnam, who shot down one American jet plane on June 10

Soldiers of the South Vietnam Liberation Army ready to mow down the enemy

Korea-Algeria:

Bonds of Solidarity Formed in Anti-Imperialist Struggle

The friendship and solidarity between the two peoples of Korea and Algeria formed in their anti-imperialist struggle have developed to a new stage since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Algerian people on the brilliant victories they won in the long-drawn struggle against the French colonialists as well as on the achievements they scored after independence in their endeavours for the building of a prospering independent country, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The Algerian Government and people are consistently waging a resolute struggle against the aggression and the aggressive policy of the imperialists and are contributing to the common cause of the Asian and African peoples for national independence and social progress.

At present the heroic Algerian people are taking a firm stand in their struggle for the frustration of the aggressive moves of the U.S.-British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists against the Arabs and in defence of national dignity and sovereignty. When the Israeli expansionists started their armed invasion, the Algerian Government and people sent their armed forces to the front in support of their Arab brothers and took resolute measures to oppose the U.S. and British imperialists. The Algerian Government severed diplomatic relations with the U.S.A. and took a series of sanctions against the U.S.A. and Britain.

Under the aggressive plan, the U.S. imperialists, bearing malice against the anti-imperialist steps of the Algerians, have constantly brought economic, political and military pressure to bear upon Algeria. Only recently, they have committed an act of provocation against Algeria illegally dispatching their four warships into her territorial waters.

The Algerian people armed with the spirit of anti-imperialist struggle express indignation at this intolerable piratic act of U.S. imperialism and are taking a determined attitude.

The Algerian people are resolutely fighting against imperialists' aggressive moves of every description on the one hand, and, on the other, are giving active support to the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of all the peoples for freedom and independence. They firmly support the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and stint nothing to give all-round aid to the national-liberation struggles of the African peoples.

The Algerian Government and people actively support the struggle of the Korean people for an independent reunification of their country and sincerely rejoice at the achievements made by our people in socialist construction. Ben Hamouda Boualem, the leader of the delegation of the Government and Party of Algeria which visited our country last July, said:

"Algeria pays high tribute to the splendid results won by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all spheres of national life, under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. Algeria also highly appreciates the efforts of the D.P.R.K. to achieve economic independence that guarantees political independence."

The development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples of Korea and Algeria who are linked with each other by the bonds of the anti-imperialist joint struggle not only accords with the interests of both peoples but also contributes to the strengthening of the cohesion of the Asian and African peoples.

The Korean people sincerely hope that the Algerian people firmly standing in the front rank of the anti-imperialist struggle in Africa will achieve greater successes in their struggle. They will do everything in their power to strengthen the bonds of friendship with the Algerian people.

At a cornstarch factory in Algeria. Workers of the factory are increasing production

Armed unit of Mozambique which is dealing one blow after another to the Portuguese colonialists

We Are on the Side of Fighting People of Mozambique

September 25 is the day of solidarity with the fighting people of Mozambique. On this day, three years ago, a nation-wide revolt broke out and it has developed rapidly into an armed struggle.

The Mozambicans rising in struggle with arms in hand have formed armed units, and they are now delivering successive blows to the Portuguese colonialists everywhere.

Under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front, they are fighting in firmer unity against the enemy, and their armed forces have speedily gained in strength and scope through their struggle.

The Salazar clique of Portugal are trying desperately to suppress the struggle of the people with the active backing of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists have provided the Portuguese colonialists with various types of weapons worth hundreds of millions of dollars and placed under their control military airfields and other military bases in Mozambique. They are trying to quench the raging flames of the national-liberation struggle in this country and are attempting to use Mozambique as a base for aggression on other countries in Africa. Whatever frantic schemes the enemy may launch, however, he will never be able to break the fighting will of the people of Mozambique who have risen up for freedom and independence.

One-fifth of the territory of Mozambique is already under the control of the Liberation Front, and in the liberated areas the colonial ruling apparatuses have been liquidated and people's power organs established.

The struggle of the Mozambican people for the freedom and liberation of their country is a part of the common struggle of the progressive people against imperialism and colonialism; and they are contributing through their resolute struggle to the final liquidation of colonialism from the African continent.

The Korean people, together with the revolutionary peoples of the world, are standing firm on the side of the fighting Mozambican people and giving full support to them in their fight.

The people of Mozambique will surely emerge victorious in their righteous struggle.

Let Us Cut the Life Line of Imperialism!

A fierce struggle is being waged between the revolutionary forces and the imperialist reactionary forces on the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America today.

The strong tide of national-liberation struggle that rose on the three continents is shaking the colonial system of imperialism to its very foundation.

Many countries on these continents have already won national independence and embarked upon the building of a new life. The peoples in these areas who had remained the mere object of aggression and plunder by the imperialists have proudly entered the arena of history, exerting an increasing influence on the development of history. This is a great event of our times.

Those peoples who have not yet been freed from the yoke of colonial rule are waging a heroic struggle, holding aloft the banner of national liberation.

Asia, Africa and Latin America are the very regions where all contradictions are being manifested most sharply and imperialism-colonialism is being given a coup de grace at the present time. These three continents have become a theatre of acute struggle between revolution and counter-revolution, between progress and reaction and between the new emerging forces and the old forces.

In his treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" published some time ago in the first issue of the theoretical organ of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Premier Kim Il Sung laid stress on the significance of the struggle of the peoples on the three continents:

"When Asia, Africa and Latin America are completely cleared of old and new colonialism, there will be no imperialist Western Europe nor imperialist North America. The anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is a sacred liberation struggle of hundreds of millions of oppressed and humiliated people and, at the same time, a great struggle for cutting the life line of world imperialism in these areas. Together with the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism, this struggle is one of the two major revolutionary forces of our times. Those struggles are linked together in one current which will carry imperialism to its grave."

The peoples on the three continents are driving out of the arena of history imperialism and colonialism which have lived out their days.

Of course, imperialism is disinclined to step back from the arena of its own accord. Imperialism and colonialism which grew and fattened by grinding down the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and robbing them of their riches cannot subsist even for a day without aggression and pillage. The imperialists are resorting to every conceivable means and methods to maintain their footholds crumbling fast in these regions.

The U.S.-led colonialists are trying to strangulate by force the liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

As is shown by the developments in the Congo (K) and Dominica in recent years, the U.S. imperialists declare open armed intervention to be their due right and duty when their foothold faces a total disintegration. Revealing their brigandish nature plainly, the U.S. imperialists are carrying on a most barbarous, sanguinary war against the Vietnamese people. This aggression is a wanton challenge to the people's national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Peoples of the three continents have come to believe from their actual experience that one cannot win freedom and independence by the "blessing" of imperialism and that one can free oneself only by waging a resolute struggle.

"Where there is oppression, there is resistance. This is the rule. It is inevitable that the oppressed peoples should fight for their emancipation. So long as imperialism plunders and oppresses weak nations by force, it remains an inalienable right of the oppressed nations to rise in arms and fight against the aggressors." (Kim Il Sung, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle")

The Cuban people started an armed struggle with seven rifles and finally their armed uprising

Warm Greetings to the Malian People

On September 22, the people of Mali observe the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali in an atmosphere of a vigorous struggle to build a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The proclamation of the Republic marked a turning-point for the people of Mali, who had groaned for half a century under the yoke of the French imperialists, to create a new history.

In the past seven years since the proclamation of the Republic, the Malian people under the leadership of President Modibo Keita have scored a great success in their struggle for consolidating the independence of their country and developing the national economy and national culture by smashing the repeated subversive machinations of the enemies at home and abroad.

This success is a blow to the imperialist aggressive forces headed by the U.S. imperialists who are scheming to block the Malian people's independent development and prevent the growth of anti-imperialist forces in Africa.

The U.S. imperialists are outrageously interfering in the internal affairs of this country and are ceaselessly carrying out subversive activities in an attempt to put the Malian people again in bondage.

The people of Mali, however, are dealing blows to the provocative moves of the U.S. imperialists on each occasion, firmly safeguarding the sovereignty of their country and marching ahead determinedly in the ranks of anti-imperialist struggle.

The Korean people who are standing along with the Malian people on the front of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle scathingly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their vicious subversive activities against the Republic of Mali and express firm solidarity with the Malian people in their just struggle in defence of their national independence.

The Malian people for their part give active support to us Korean people in our struggle for socialist construction and independent reunification of the country.

Relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Mali are daily strengthening and developing on the course of common struggle of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and freedom.

The Korean people will always march hand in hand with the Malian people on the common front of anti-imperialist struggle.

They send warm felicitations to the Malian people on their national day and wish them greater success in their struggle for safeguarding the national independence and for the prosperity of their country.

Fifth Anniversary of the Victory of the Yemeni Revolution

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Yemeni Revolution (Sep. 26), the Korean people extend warm greetings to the valiant and diligent Yemeni people who are waging a vigorous struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of their country.

The victory of the revolution and the founding of the Republic in Yemen were a historic event which not only opened the way for building a new life to the people of this country who had groaned for a long time under the imam monarchy and the yoke of imperialists but also further inspired the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab peoples.

Since the first days of the victory of the revolution in Yemen, the U.S.-led imperialists viciously plotted to strangle the young Yemeni Arab Republic in the cradle and restore the reactionary regime in this country. The U.S. imperialists supplied the Yemeni reactionaries with military equipment and the British imperialists intensified their open armed aggression against the territory of this country. The British imperialists, still occupying South Yemen with the active backing of the U.S. imperialists, are savagely suppressing the national-liberation struggle of the South Yemeni people and are frantic in conducting subversive activities against the Yemeni Arab Republic.

The Yemeni people have frustrated each aggressive and subversive machination of the enemies at home and abroad and creditably safeguarded the gains of their revolution. Thanks to the revolutionary measures taken by the Yemeni Government, the old economic system of the country has been liquidated, a series of reforms have been carried out with great success and valuable achievements scored in the building of the national economy including agriculture and industry.

At present the Yemeni people are strengthening their resolve firmly to defend the achievements of their revolution and are vigorously waging the struggle for consolidating the unity and solidarity among the Arab peoples and for driving out the British imperialists and liberating South Yemen.

The Korean people who are standing on the common front of the anti-imperialist struggle are actively supporting the just struggle of the Yemeni people.

The Korean people are convinced that the Yemeni people will win still greater victories in their struggle for the liberation of South Yemen, for the reunification of their country and the building of a new, prospering Yemen, upholding the banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

☆ ☆ ☆

Malian people under the leadership of President Modibo Keita have scored a great success in their struggle for developing the national economy. Photo: Malian workers tending tobacco plants

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"Day of Solidarity With Puerto Rican People"

The Korean people extend firm solidarity with the Puerto Rican people in their struggle against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and for their country's liberation and national independence on the "Day of Solidarity with the Puerto Rican People" which falls on September 25.

The U.S. imperialists have converted the whole territory of Puerto Rico into a military base for their aggression against Cuba and other Latin-American countries and are intensifying their military colonial rule over this island country.

The military colonial rule of U.S. imperialism brings untold sufferings and disasters upon the Puerto Rican people and menaces peace and security all over Latin America.

The unlawful occupation of Puerto Rico by the U.S. imperialists and their heinous policy of colonial enslavement can never be tolerated.

The gallant Puerto Rican people are waging an undaunted struggle for the independence and liberation of their country standing directly opposed to U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction.

The anti-U.S. struggle of the Puerto Rican people is a just fight for ending the military colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and achieving the national liberation and independence. At the same time, it is a sacred battle linked with the world revolutionary struggle for wiping imperialism off the face of the earth.

The anti-U.S. national-liberation struggle of the Puerto Rican people enjoys the active support of the peoples of the whole world including Latin America for its justness.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: **"Our Party and our Government consider it an important principle of foreign policy to support the struggle of the Afro-Asian and Latin-American peoples against imperialism and for freedom and liberation."** Faithful to these words of Premier Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, the Korean people express full solidarity with Puerto Rican people in their just struggle. And they are convinced that the Puerto Ricans will surely regain their country through their resolute struggle.

overthrew the Batista dictatorship under the very nose of U.S. imperialism. The Algerian people defeated the French aggressors who had mobilised hundreds of thousands of troops and large quantities of modern arms. The Cuban people's victory and the Algerian people's heroic struggle showed the oppressed peoples the truth that to take up arms and fight against tyranny of the armed imperialists is the only way of winning their liberation.

By their heroic struggle against the huge aggressive forces more than one million strong including over 500,000 U.S. expeditionary troops, the Vietnamese people are showing an inspiring example of the liberation struggle to all oppressed peoples.

In different parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America — Laos, South Yemen, Mozambique, Angola, Venezuela, Guatemala, Colombia and Peru—revolutionary peoples, arms in hand, are ceaselessly fighting, shortening the days of imperialism every hour.

All these struggles are converging into one common front against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy. Solidarity of peoples is an important guarantee of victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. Solidarity tends to multiply people's strength.

U.S. imperialism is afraid, above all, of the solidarity of the revolutionary peoples of the world. They are seeking to prevent at all costs the formation of an anti-U.S. united front and conquer weak, small nations one by one.

Revolutionary people should heighten their vigilance and frustrate this crafty strategy of U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people insist that all the anti-imperialist forces of the world should unite and jointly fight against U.S. imperialism. They have consistently worked to attain this goal.

The Korean people support the peoples of all countries fighting against U.S. imperialism and are strengthening in every way the militant solidarity with them.

When all the revolutionary peoples unite firmly and deal blows to U.S. imperialism in different parts of the world, they can completely knock down U.S. imperialism which is going downhill.

Let us peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and cut the life line of imperialism in these areas!

Kim Sung Hyong

Venezuelan guerrillas are expanding their armed struggle against the pro-American dictatorial regime. Photo shows the Venezuelan guerrillas cheering over the victory

A FACTORY CLUB

When the hands of watches point to five p.m., music stops in the club and a group of people come out. Some while later, another group of people come and enter it. Presently, light melodies and sound of light shuffle again come floating from the club.

This is the club of the Pyongyang Construction Machine Plant. Workers on the day shift, full of joy at the overfulfilment of their day's quotas, come straight to the club for regular rehearsal at their respective amateur art groups.

Activities at the Club

The club has six amateur art groups—the story-teller's art, Korean national instruments, modern instruments, vocal music, dance and script writing.

These six groups form an ensemble. And at times each group prepares its own repertoire. They carry on their activities without the guidance of professionals. Generally, they prepare their repertoires by their joint efforts. Each of those who have finished spare-time school for amateur artists run by the Pyongyang Mass Culture Hall. That is why the amateur art groups are able to make a stage version of any works.

They carry on their activities in the forms of art performance for agitation by a mobile team, gala performances, entry in national amateur art contests, presentation of works in different forms on a definite theme and propaganda with the use of visual aids. Art performance for agitation is staged more frequently than other forms.

Performance for Agitation

Art performance for agitation by a mobile team is the most militant and effective form, from the viewpoint of timeliness, in promptly publicising and explaining the policies of the Party and the Government and thereby encouraging the workers to their implementation and in inspiring the workers to the fulfilment of the production assignments.

This form of performance, which can be given at any time and in any place, is well received at the plant.

The recent performance, staged at the time when the plant was making a large crane with a capacity of 15 tons, produced especially good effect.

When the manufacture of the crane was started, members of the art group began to prepare the performance and they went ahead with the preparations while following the progress of the manufacture of the crane.

When the work was half finished, the art group visited, during a break, the workshop where the crane was being assembled.

After a brief speech underscoring the importance of the manufacture of the crane, members of the art group presented bouquets to production innovators and sang songs and performed dances congratulating the workers on their success.

A sketch, comic story and recitation of poems were presented reflecting the good deeds done by the producers of the crane. Then the performers and spectators mingled in dancing. The performance lasted only 25 minutes.

The art group then visited other workshops which had something to do with the production of the crane—materials transport shop, raw materials shop, tube-making shop, processing shop and elevator shop.

The art group also visited the foundry of the East Pyongyang Machinery Plant which had a share in the manufacture of the crane. It prepared different speeches and repertoires for different workshops, taking into account the state of things in each workshop.

Script Writers' Group

The work of the script writers' group proceeds ahead of the amateur artistes' activities. It supplies scripts to art groups. It has over 20 members who write scripts of one-act dramas and sketches, set songs to music or paint pictures. They make it a rule to go, after the day's work is over, to other workshops to gather materials for their scripts. They themselves are workers who have first-hand experience in the life at workshops. This has enabled them to produce a number of excellent works.

Among their productions are light music, music for chorus, poems for recitation in chorus and one-act plays. Their best production is poetical drama "For that day" depicting the ardent desire of the Korean people to reunify their country by driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea. It won a special prize at a national amateur art contest.

Activities of the script writers' group become more brisk when the club sponsors once every three months an inter-workteam amateur art contest in order to draw all of the plant's employees into the amateur art activities.

On the eve of the inter-workteam contest, members of the script writers' group take charge of work-teams and write poems and songs and produce dances for the presentation at the contest.

During the contest, the plant bustles with animation and output rises.

The repertoire of each work-team arouses the interest of the audience for its specific features.

Article by Bak Hae Chon
Photos by An Mo'ng So'k

Poetical drama "For that day"

A mobile team for agitation givi ng art performance at a workshop during a break

Korean Export Exhibition Opens in Havana

A Korean export exhibition was opened in Havana on September 4 in honour of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the opening ceremony of the exhibition were Minister of Foreign Trade Marcelo Fernandes Pont, Minister of Commerce Manuel Luzardo and Minister of Communications Hesus Montane, members of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, as well as representatives of various circles and citizens of Havana, over 4,000 in all.

Diplomatic representatives of various countries and staff members of the Korean Embassy in Havana and members of the Korean government trade delegation now on a visit to Cuba were also present.

Korean Ambassador Jang Jo'ng Hwan made a speech.

He was followed by Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade Marcelo Fernandes Pont.

Referring to the great significance of holding the first trade exhibition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Cuba, he declared that the hearts of the two peoples are beating as one because of the ties cemented between them with a revolutionary spirit.

Recalling the Korean people's victory in the three-year Patriotic War of Liberation against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, he said that this victory was won thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The successes scored in socialist construction of the country by the Korean people who are advancing at the speed of legendary Chollima (winged horse) are an example of the successes registered in the countries of the socialist camp, he declared.

When the opening ceremony was over, the guests looked round with deep interest some 3,500 exhibits and over 200 photos on display.

After making a round of the exhibition, the Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade made the following entry in the guest book:

"Through this beautiful Korean export exhibition, we saw the aspects of industrial and technical development made by the heroic Korean people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. This clearly shows that a people who are carrying out a real revolution can accomplish anything." (KCNA)

On Medicinal Herbs

The D.P.R.K. Ministry of Communications has recently issued a set of six stamps on medicinal herbs (multi-coloured; offset).

Stamp 1: Polygonatum Japonicum Morr. et Decne (2 *jon*)

This medicinal herb is a perennial plant growing wild in our country. Around May and June it bears greenish white flowers. Its root-stock is used for medicinal purposes and food.

Stamp 2: Abelmoschus Manihot Medic (5 *jon*)

This annual plant grows 1 to 1.5 metres high. It bears flowers between July and September. It is grown in different parts of the country.

Its flowers are beautiful and used for ornamental purposes. Its root is mucous and used for making medicines and paper.

Stamp 3: Scutellaria baicalensis Georg (10 *jon*)

This is a wild, perennial herb. Its root is yellow.

Its stem stands erect and grows 30 to 70 cm. high. Its stem and leaves have hair on them. Its root is used for medicinal purposes.

(To be continued)

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